

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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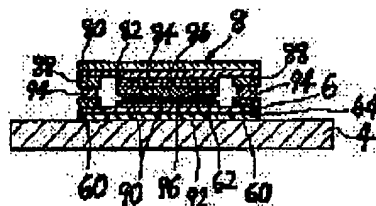
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(54) SEMICONDUCTOR LASER ELEMENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve the cooling efficiency of a P-N junction nitrogen-gallium semiconductor chip by a method wherein a pair of electrodes on a semiconductor chip and the opposing electrode on a heat conducting insulating spacer are fixed by a conductive bonding agent with heat conductivity.

CONSTITUTION: An N-type GaN laser 82, an N-type InGaN layer 84 and a P-type GaN layer 86 are laminated on a sapphire substrate 80 which is a growth substrate. A semiconductor chip 8 is fixed on a supporting plate 4 through the intermediary of a heat conductive insulating spacer 6 which is larger in size than the semiconductor chip 8, and a pair of electrodes 88 and 92 of the semiconductor chip 8 are formed on the P-type GaN layer 86, which is opposing to the supporting substrate 4, and the N-type GaN layer 82. On the other hand, opposing electrodes 60 and 62 are formed on the position of the heat conductive insulating spacer 6 which is corresponded to the electrodes 88 and 92 of the semiconductor chip 8, and the electrodes 88 and 92 of the semiconductor chip 8 and the opposing electrodes 60 and 62 are fixed by conductive bonding agents 94 and 96 having excellent heat conductivity.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A growth substrate, and n form and p form gallium-nitride layer which were formed one by one on this growth substrate, In the semiconductor laser element with which a semiconductor chip with the electrode of the couple formed in these p forms and n form gallium-nitride layer, respectively is prepared on a support substrate at least The aforementioned semiconductor chip is being fixed on the support substrate through the thermally conductive larger insulation spacer than the size of a semiconductor chip. The electrode of the couple of the aforementioned semiconductor chip is formed in a support substrate, p form which counters, and n form gallium-nitride layer, respectively. It is the semiconductor laser element which a counterelectrode layer is formed on the other hand on these electrodes and the aforementioned thermally conductive insulation spacer which countered, and is characterized by fixing the aforementioned electrode and the counterelectrode layer by the electroconductive glue with thermal conductivity.

[Claim 2] The semiconductor laser element according to claim 1 characterized by for the growth substrate of the aforementioned semiconductor chip consisting of a sapphire substrate, and the aforementioned thermally conductive insulation spacer consisting of the thermally conductive good quality of the material from the sapphire substrate.

[Claim 3] The electrode formed in the aforementioned n form gallium-nitride layer is a semiconductor laser element according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by being formed by *****ing in a part of p form gallium-nitride layer.

[Claim 4] The counterelectrode layer formed in the aforementioned thermally conductive insulation spacer is a semiconductor laser element according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by having extended outside the polymerization section with a semiconductor chip.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the semiconductor laser element which used the compound semiconductor layer of a p-n junction gallium-nitride system, and relates to improvement of the semiconductor laser element which raised cooling efficiency especially.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the semiconductor laser element using the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, it considers as the substrate to which the crystal growth of the gallium-nitride layer is carried out, and the SAFUYAIYA substrate is used abundantly. On this SAFUYAIYA substrate, the laminating of an n form GaN layer, an n form InGaN layer, and the p form GaN layer is carried out one by one, subsequently to an n form GaN layer and p form GaN layer top, an electrode is formed, respectively and a semiconductor chip is formed. Then, while fixing the sapphire substrate of a semiconductor chip to the support substrate of a stem, an electrode is connected to the electrode terminal which connected with the external power supply electrically and was prolonged on the stem, respectively. A semiconductor laser element is produced by enclosing inert gas with the interior by a closure metal member and a stem with the window part.

[0003] However, with the semiconductor laser element produced in this way, the SAFUYAIYA substrate of thermal conductivity under a semiconductor chip was bad, the Joule's heat generated in the semiconductor chip did not get across to the support substrate of a stem, as a result the cooling efficiency of the whole semiconductor chip was bad, and a result which spoils an element life remarkably was brought.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] therefore, this invention is made in view of such a situation, and the place made into the purpose is looked like [offering what was excellent in especially the cooling efficiency of a semiconductor chip] in the semiconductor laser element using the gallium-nitride system semiconductor chip which has p-n junction

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person etc. has proposed fixing to a stem a gallium-nitride semiconductor layer [not the sapphire substrate to which the crystal growth of the gallium-nitride semiconductor layer was carried out but] side, namely, turning a sapphire substrate up in the light emitting diode (Light Emitting Diode) of a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 289495 [four to]), and this invention person etc. came to complete this invention wholeheartedly as a result of research that this should be applied to a laser element.

[0006] Namely, n form with which the above-mentioned purpose was formed one by one on a growth substrate and this growth substrate and p form gallium-nitride layer, In the semiconductor laser element with which a semiconductor chip with the electrode of the couple formed in these p forms and n form gallium-nitride layer, respectively is prepared on a support substrate at least a semiconductor chip It is fixed on the support substrate through the thermally conductive larger insulation spacer than the size of a semiconductor chip. The electrode of the couple of a semiconductor chip is formed in a support substrate, p form which counters, and n form gallium-nitride layer, respectively. On the other hand on these electrodes and the thermally conductive insulation spacer which countered, a counterelectrode layer is formed, and an electrode and a counterelectrode layer are solved by the semiconductor laser element characterized by being fixed by the electroconductive glue with heat conductivity.

[0007] The electrode which the growth substrate of a semiconductor chip consists of a sapphire substrate, and the thermally conductive insulation spacer consists of the thermally conductive good quality of the material from the sapphire substrate suitably, and was formed in n form gallium-nitride layer is formed by *****ing in a part of p form gallium-nitride layer.

[0008] Furthermore, it is desirable that the counterelectrode layer formed in the thermally conductive insulation spacer has extended outside the polymerization section with a semiconductor chip.

[0009]

[Function] Although a part of Joule's heat generated in p form of a semiconductor chip and n form gallium-nitride layer is emitted into inert gas through the growth substrate of a semiconductor chip Even if it is the quality of the material of a bad thermally conductive growth substrate like a sapphire substrate, in this invention Since a conductive insulation spacer is formed between a semiconductor chip and the support substrate of a stem, the great portion of Joule's heat Since it conducts to the support substrate of a stem through an electrode, an electroconductive glue with thermal conductivity, a counterelectrode, and a thermally conductive insulation spacer, the cooling efficiency of a semiconductor chip is improved remarkably.

[0010] If the growth substrate of a semiconductor chip consists of a sapphire substrate and the thermally conductive insulation spacer consists of the thermally conductive good quality of the material from the sapphire substrate By being formed when the electrode which was desirable and was formed in n form gallium-nitride layer from the thermally conductive point *****s in a part of p form gallium-nitride layer Easily, while an electrode and the counterelectrode on a thermally conductive insulation spacer are electrically connectable by the good electroconductive glue of heat conductivity, a semiconductor chip is fixable to the support substrate of a stem.

[0011] the counterelectrode layer formed in the thermally conductive insulation spacer has extended outside the polymerization section with a semiconductor chip -- a game -- an electrode layer is electrically connectable with the electrode terminal of a stem easily with a suitable bonding means, respectively

[0012]

[Example] Hereafter, one example of this invention is explained, referring to drawing 1 and drawing 2.

[0013] The schematic diagram of the semiconductor laser element of this invention makes a part a cross section, and is shown in drawing 1. This semiconductor laser element possesses the stem 2, and this stem 2 has the support substrate 4 prolonged perpendicularly. On the support substrate 4, the semiconductor chip 8 is being fixed through the thermally conductive insulation spacer 6 so that it may explain in full detail later. the closure metal for on the other hand closing the suitable inert gas for the interior in the periphery section of a stem 2 -- the member 10 is prolonged and the window part 12 for penetrating a laser beam prepares above a semiconductor chip 8 -- having -- **** -- a window part 12 and a closure metal -- the member 10 is joined airtightly And the electrode terminal 14 of the couple electrically insulated by the part of a semiconductor chip 8 and the estranged stem 2 at least by one side is perpendicularly prolonged to the stem 2.

[0014] When the structure of a semiconductor chip 8 and the support substrate 4 is explained referring to drawing 2 which makes a cross section and is shown in the position in the sign A in drawing 1, next, the semiconductor chip 8 of this invention It has the SAFUYAIYA substrate 80 which is a growth substrate from a far side to the support substrate 4. on this sapphire substrate 80 The laminating of n form gallium-nitride layer (henceforth an n form GaN layer) 82 and n form indium-nitride gallium layer 84 (henceforth an n form InGaN layer), and the p form gallium-nitride layer 86 (henceforth a p form GaN layer) is carried out.

[0015] the periphery section on the p form GaN layer 86 -- by a part of n form InGaN layer 84 and n form GaN layer -- crossing -- a suitable etching means -- a notch -- him -- the aluminum electrode 88 is formed in ***** and this part On the other hand, the insulating protective coat 90 is formed in the periphery section on the OFF chip ***** p type GaN layer 86 of etching, and the nickel electrode 92 is formed ranging from the core to the insulating protective coat 88 top on the p form GaN layer 86.

[0016] Counterelectrodes 60 and 62 are formed in the part of the thermally conductive insulation spacer 6 corresponding to the aluminum electrode 88 and the nickel electrode 92 of a semiconductor chip 8, respectively, and the aluminum electrode 88 and the nickel electrode 92, and counterelectrodes 60 and 62 of a semiconductor chip 8 are being fixed to it by the good electroconductive glues 94 and 96 of heat conductivity, respectively. Electroconductive glues 94 and 96 can connect electrically the aluminum electrode 88 and the nickel electrode 92, and counterelectrodes 60 and 62 of a semiconductor chip 8, and consist of an indium, a silver paste, solder, etc. that what is necessary is just the thermally conductive good quality of the material.

[0017] The thermally conductive insulation spacer 6 is an insulator, and consists of a ceramic of silicon, thermally conductive good thing, for example, diamond, or others from the thermally conductive good thing and the sapphire substrate 80 which is a growth substrate suitably. The support substrate 4 of a stem 2 is equipped with this thermally conductive insulation spacer 6 through adhesives 64. Adhesives 64 consist of a thermally conductive good thing, for example, consist of the same indium as electroconductive glues 94 and 96, a silver paste, solder, etc.

[0018] Next, the concrete manufacture method of the semiconductor laser element constituted in this way is explained. First, a GaN buffer layer is formed in the Cth page of the sapphire substrate 80 by 200Å of thickness by the MOCVD system, the n form GaN layer 82 which doped Si is formed by 4 micrometers of thickness on it, and the p form GaN layer 86 which is 200Å of thickness about the n form InGaN (In_{0.2} Ga_{0.8} N) layer 84 which doped Si, and doped Mg on it further subsequently to a it top is grown up one by one by 0.5 micrometers.

[0019] A wafer is removed from an MOCVD system after p form GaN layer 86 growth, it newly puts into electron-beam-irradiation equipment, electron beam irradiation is performed at 700 degrees C, and p form GaN equipment is further formed into low resistance.

[0020] Subsequently, a predetermined pattern is formed by the photoresist on the p form GaN layer 86, and it ***** until it penetrates the n form InGaN layer 84 and reaches the n form GaN layer 82 in a part of p form GaN layer.

[0021] A resist is exfoliated after an etching end, the insulating protective coat 90 is formed in the predetermined position of the p form GaN layer 86, subsequently, an electrode pattern is again created by the photoresist and the aluminum electrode 88 and the p form GaN layer 86nickel electrode 92 are formed in the n form GaN layer 82 by vacuum evaporation. Then, a wafer is cut into a semiconductor chip 8 by dicing.

[0022] On the other hand, about the thermally conductive insulator spacer 6, an electrode pattern is formed by the photoresist on Si wafer substrate of a non dope, and counterelectrodes 60 and 62 are formed by vacuum evaporation, for example. Then, a wafer is made into larger predetermined size than a semiconductor chip 8 by dicing at the letter of a chip. And join the thermally conductive insulation spacer 6 of counterelectrodes 60 and 62 and an opposite side to the support substrate 4 of a stem 2 for example, with Ag paste, and it is made to counter mutually with the counterelectrodes 60 and 62 on the thermally conductive insulation spacer 6, the aluminum electrode 88 of a semiconductor chip 8, and the nickel electrode 92, and inter-electrode is joined by electroconductive glues (Ag paste) 94 and 96, and it fixes. subsequently, a closure metal with the window part 12 which consists a stem 2 top of a quartz etc. while connecting the counterelectrodes 60 and 62 and electrode terminal 14 of the thermally conductive insulation spacer 6 with Au wire, respectively and enclosing inert gas with the interior finally, as shown in drawing 1 -- it closes by the member 10 and considers as a semiconductor laser element

[0023] The conventional thing which joined the sapphire substrate 80 of a semiconductor chip 2 to the support substrate 4 of the direct stem 2, without forming the thermally conductive insulation spacer 6 mentioned above is oscillation threshold current density 3 kA/cm². At the semiconductor laser element obtained in the above-mentioned example, it is oscillation threshold current density 2 kA/cm² to the element life made into the oscillation wavelength of 420nm having been about 1 hour. The element life made into the oscillation wavelength of 420nm improved remarkably with about 100 hours.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to this invention, by preparing an electrode in a side far from the growth substrate of a semiconductor chip, joining this electrode and the counterelectrode of a thermally conductive insulation spacer, and fixing a semiconductor chip to the support substrate of a stem through a thermally conductive insulation spacer, the heat generated in a semiconductor chip could be transmitted to the stem, remarkable cooling efficiency has been improved, and the long semiconductor laser element of a life was able to be offered.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the elevation in which making a part of semiconductor laser element by one example of this invention into a cross section, and showing it.

[Drawing 2] It is the cross section in which making it a cross section with the sign A of drawing 1 , and showing a semiconductor chip.

[Description of Notations]

- 2 Stem
- 4 Support Substrate
- 6 Thermally Conductive Insulation Spacer
- 8 Semiconductor Chip
- 10 Closure Metal -- Member
- 12 Window Part
- 60 62 Counterelectrode
- 64 Adhesives
- 80 Growth Substrate
- 82 N Form GaN Layer
- 84 N Form InGaN Layer
- 86 P Form GaN Layer
- 88 92 Electrode
- 90 Insulating Protective Coat
- 94 96 Electroconductive glue

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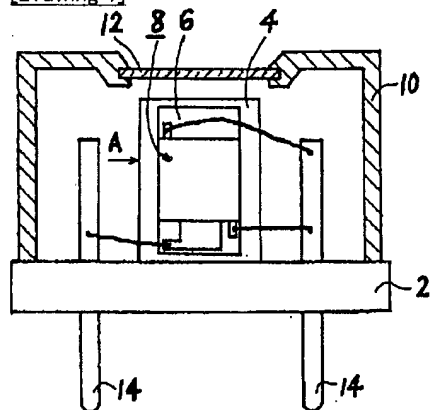
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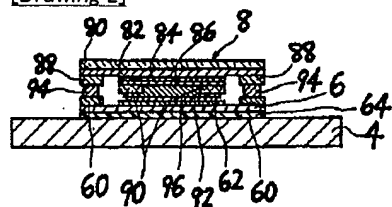
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



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(11)特許出願公開番号

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)8月19日

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 成長基板と、この成長基板上に順次形成されたn形及びp形窒化ガリウム層と、これらp形及びn形窒化ガリウム層にそれぞれ形成された一対の電極とを少なくとも有した半導体チップが支持基板上に設けられる半導体レーザ素子において、前記半導体チップは、半導体チップの大きさより大きい熱伝導性絶縁スペーサを介して支持基板上に固定されており、前記半導体チップの一対の電極が、支持基板と対向するp形及びn形窒化ガリウム層にそれぞれ形成され、一方、これら電極と対向した前記熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ上には対向電極層が形成され、前記電極と対向電極層とは熱伝導性のある導電性接着剤で固定されていることを特徴とする半導体レーザ素子。

【請求項2】 前記半導体チップの成長基板がサファイヤ基板からなっており、前記熱伝導性絶縁スペーサがサファイヤ基板より熱伝導性のよい材質からなっていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の半導体レーザ素子。

【請求項3】 前記n形窒化ガリウム層に形成された電極は、p形窒化ガリウム層の一部をエッチングすることにより形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1又は2に記載の半導体レーザ素子。

【請求項4】 前記熱伝導性絶縁スペーサに形成された対向電極層は、半導体チップとの重合部より外側に延在していることを特徴とする請求項1ないし3のいずれかに記載の半導体レーザ素子。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、p-n接合窒化ガリウム系の化合物半導体層を用いた半導体レーザ素子に係り、特に、冷却効率を向上させた半導体レーザ素子の改良に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体を用いた半導体レーザ素子においては、窒化ガリウム層を結晶成長させる基板として、サファイヤ基板が多用されている。このサファイヤ基板上に、n形Ga_{0.4}N層、n形InGa_{0.4}N層及びp形Ga_{0.4}N層を順次積層し、次いで、n形Ga_{0.4}N層上及びp形Ga_{0.4}N層上に夫々電極を形成して半導体チップを形成する。その後、半導体チップのサファイヤ基板をシステムの支持基板に固定するとともに、外部の電源と電気的に接続してシステム上に延びた電極端子に電極をそれぞれ接続する。窓部を有した封止金属部材とシステムとで内部に不活性ガスを封入することにより、半導体レーザ素子が作製される。

【0003】しかしながら、このように作製された半導体レーザ素子では、半導体チップの下にあるサファイヤ基板が熱伝導性が悪く、半導体チップで発生したジュール熱がシステムの支持基板に伝わらず、ひいては半導体チップ全体の冷却効率が悪く、素子寿命を著しく損なう結

果となっていた。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従って、本発明はこのような事情を鑑みてなされたものであって、その目的とするところは、p-n接合を有する窒化ガリウム系半導体チップを用いた半導体レーザ素子において、特に半導体チップの冷却効率の優れたものを提供することにある。

【0005】

10 【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者等は、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の発光ダイオード(LED)において、窒化ガリウム半導体層を結晶成長させたサファイヤ基板側でなく、窒化ガリウム半導体層側をステムに固定する、即ち、サファイヤ基板を上にするを提案しており(特願平4-289495号)、本発明者等は、このことをレーザ素子に適用すべく、鋭意研究の結果、本発明を完成するに至った。

20 【0006】即ち、上述の目的は、成長基板と、この成長基板上に順次形成されたn形及びp形窒化ガリウム層と、これらp形及びn形窒化ガリウム層にそれぞれ形成された一対の電極とを少なくとも有した半導体チップが支持基板上に設けられる半導体レーザ素子において、半導体チップは、半導体チップの大きさより大きい熱伝導性絶縁スペーサを介して支持基板上に固定されており、半導体チップの一対の電極が、支持基板と対向するp形及びn形窒化ガリウム層にそれぞれ形成され、一方、これら電極と対向した熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ上には対向電極層が形成され、電極と対向電極層とは熱伝導性のある導電性接着剤で固定されていることを特徴とする半導体レーザ素子により、解決される。

30 【0007】好適には、半導体チップの成長基板がサファイヤ基板からなっており、熱伝導性絶縁スペーサがサファイヤ基板より熱伝導性のよい材質からなっており、又、n形窒化ガリウム層に形成された電極は、p形窒化ガリウム層の一部をエッチングすることにより形成されている。

【0008】さらに、熱伝導性絶縁スペーサに形成された対向電極層が半導体チップとの重合部より外側に延在していることが好ましい。

40 【0009】

【作用】半導体チップのp形及びn形窒化ガリウム層で発生したジュール熱の一部は、半導体チップの成長基板を通じて不活性ガス中に放出されるが、サファイヤ基板の如く、熱伝導性の悪い成長基板の材質であっても、本発明では、半導体チップとシステムの支持基板との間に導電性絶縁スペーサが設けられることから、ジュール熱の大部分は、電極、熱伝導性のある導電性接着剤、対向電極及び熱伝導性絶縁スペーサを介してシステムの支持基板に伝導されるので、半導体チップの冷却効率が著しく改善される。

【0010】半導体チップの成長基板がサファイヤ基板からなり、且つ熱伝導性絶縁スペーサがサファイヤ基板より熱伝導性のよい材質からなっていると、熱伝導性の点から、好ましく、また、n形窒化ガリウム層に形成された電極がp形窒化ガリウム層の一部をエッチングすることにより形成されることにより、容易に、電極と熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ上の対向電極とを熱伝導性の良い導電性接着剤で電氣的に接続できると共に、半導体チップをステムの支持基板に固定できる。

【0011】熱伝導性絶縁スペーサに形成された対向電極層が半導体チップとの重合部より外側に延在していることにより、対局電極層は好適なボンディング手段でそれぞれステムの電極端子に容易に電氣的に接続できる。

【0012】

【実施例】以下、図1及び図2を参照しながら、本発明の一実施例について説明する。

【0013】図1には、本発明の半導体レーザ素子の概略図が一部を断面にして示されている。この半導体レーザ素子はステム2を具備しており、このステム2は、垂直方向に延びた支持基板4を有している。後で詳述するように、支持基板4上には熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6を介して半導体チップ8が固定されている。一方、ステム2の周縁部には、内部に好適な不活性ガスを封止するための封止金属部材10が延びており、半導体チップ8の上方には、レーザ光を透過するための窓部12が設けられており、窓部12と封止金属部材10とは気密に接合されている。そして、半導体チップ8と離間したステム2の部位には、少なくとも一方で電氣的に絶縁された一対の電極端子14がステム2に対し垂直方向に延びている。

【0014】次に、図1中記号Aでの位置で断面にして示す図2を参照しながら、半導体チップ8と支持基板4との構造について説明すると、本発明の半導体チップ8は、支持基板4に対し遠い側から、成長基板であるサファイヤ基板80を有し、このサファイヤ基板80上には、n形窒化ガリウム層（以下、n形GaN層という）82及びn形窒化インジウムガリウム層84（以下、n形InGaN層という）、p形窒化ガリウム層86（以下、p形GaN層という）が積層されている。

【0015】p形GaN層86上の周縁部は、n形InGaN層84及びn形GaN層の一部までにわたって好適なエッチング手段により切欠かれており、この部位にA1電極88が形成されている。一方、エッチングにより切欠けられたp形GaN層86上の周縁部には、絶縁保護膜90が形成され、p形GaN層86上の中心部から絶縁保護膜88上にわたってNi電極92が形成されている。

【0016】半導体チップ8のA1電極88及びNi電極92に対応した熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6の部位には、対向電極60、62がそれぞれ形成されており、半導体

チップ8のA1電極88及びNi電極92と対向電極60、62とは、熱伝導性の良い導電性接着剤94、96によりそれぞれ固定されている。導電性接着剤94、96は、半導体チップ8のA1電極88及びNi電極92と対向電極60、62とを電氣的に接続でき、且つ熱伝導性のよい材質であればよく、例えば、インジウム、銀ペースト、半田等からなっている。

【0017】熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6は、絶縁体である熱伝導性の良いもの、好適には成長基板であるサファイヤ基板80より熱伝導性の良いもの、例えば、ダイヤモンド、ケイ素或いはその他のセラミックからなっている。この熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6は、接着剤64を介してステム2の支持基板4に装着されている。接着剤64は、熱伝導性の良いものからなっており、例えば、導電性接着剤94、96と同じインジウム、銀ペースト、半田等からなっている。

【0018】次に、このように構成された半導体レーザ素子の具体的製造方法について説明する。まず、MOCVD装置にてサファイヤ基板80のC面にGaNバッファ層を膜厚200オングストロームで形成し、その上にSiをドーブしたn形GaN層82を膜厚4μmで形成し、次いで、その上にSiをドーブしたn形InGaN（In_{0.2}Ga_{0.8}N）層84を膜厚200オングストロームで、さらにその上にMgをドーブしたp形GaN層86を0.5μmで順次成長させる。

【0019】p形GaN層86成長後、ウエハをMOCVD装置から取り外し、新たに電子線照射装置に入れて、700℃で電子線照射を行い、p形GaN装置をさらに低抵抗化する。

【0020】次いで、p形GaN層86上にフォトリソトにより所定のパターンを形成し、p形GaN層の一部をn形InGaN層84を貫通してn形GaN層82に達するまでエッチングする。

【0021】エッチング終了後、レジストを剥離し、p形GaN層86の所定位置に絶縁保護膜90を形成し、次いで、再度フォトリソトにより電極パターンを作成し、蒸着によりn形GaN層82にA1電極88と、p形GaN層86Ni電極92を形成する。その後、ウエハをダイシングにより半導体チップ8にカットする。

【0022】一方、熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6については、例えば、ノンドーブのSiウエハ基板上にフォトリソトにより電極パターンを形成し、蒸着により対向電極60、62を形成する。その後、ウエハを、半導体チップ8よりも大きい所定のサイズにダイシングによりチップ状にする。そして、対向電極60、62と反対側の熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6を、例えば、Agペーストでステム2の支持基板4に接合し、熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6上の対向電極60、62と半導体チップ8のA1電極88及びNi電極92と互に対向させ、電極間を導電性接着剤（Agペースト）94、96で接合して固定す

る。次いで、図1に示されるように、熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6の対向電極60、62と電極端子14とをそれぞれAuワイヤで接続し、最後に、内部に不活性ガスを封入すると共に、ステム2上を、石英等からなる窓部12を有した封止金属部材10で封止し、半導体レーザ素子とする。

【0023】上述した熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ6を設けることなく、半導体チップ2のサファイヤ基板80を直接ステム2の支持基板4に接合した従来のものが発振しきい値電流密度 3 kA/cm^2 で発振波長 420 nm とする素子寿命が約1時間であったのに対し、上述の実施例で得られた半導体レーザ素子では、発振しきい値電流密度 2 kA/cm^2 で発振波長 420 nm とする素子寿命が約100時間と著しく向上した。

【0024】

【発明の効果】上述したように、本発明によれば、半導体チップの成長基板から遠い側に電極を設け、この電極と熱伝導性絶縁スペーサの対向電極とを接合し、半導体チップを熱伝導性絶縁スペーサを介してステムの支持基板に固定することにより、半導体チップで発生する熱をステムに伝達することができ、著しい冷却効率を改善し、寿命の長い半導体レーザ素子を提供することができ*

*た。

【図面の簡単な説明】

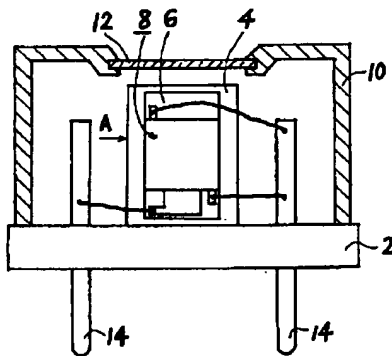
【図1】本発明の一実施例による半導体レーザ素子の一部断面にして示す立面図である。

【図2】図1の符号Aで断面にして半導体チップを示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

2	ステム
4	支持基板
6	熱伝導性絶縁スペーサ
8	半導体チップ
10	封止金属部材
12	窓部
60、62	対向電極
64	接着剤
80	成長基板
82	n形Ga _{0.4} N層
84	n形InGa _{0.4} N層
86	p形Ga _{0.4} N層
88、92	電極
90	絶縁保護膜
94、96	導電性接着剤

【図1】



【図2】

